## BILLY FORD TALKS

ABOUT SOME WASHINGTON INSTITU-TIONS.

And Strives to Group a Few Timely Hints.

In every large city there is a constantly increasing demand for good laundry work, and it is the wide-awake man who "gets there" every time. The cry of the times is for quick work—washing, starching, and ironing completed in a day. Your grandmothers would have looked upon the modern steam laundry as an interloping "contrivance" that was "sartin reination to good clothes." But you and I have learned that the work of cleaning and renovating personal linen has been reduced to one of nicest sciences of the day. When the Dexter steam laundry first put their "errand boy" onto the street they got me for a customer, and I have made it a point on several occasions to test their capacity for quick work. I am satisfied. And the man doesn't live who is more particular about such matters than myself. I have taken the trouble to look through the Dexter Laundry, and the work is done so systematically and thoroughly that I am sur prised so many people who pride themselves on tidiness and gentility can tolerate the slovenly surroundings and disgusting operations of the too-abundant heathen Chinese may be getting on in the telephone and banking business, but I think all decent people should choose the neatest, specifiest, and best methods the laundryman's skill has devised. The Dexter is at the corner of has devised. The Dexter is at the corner of Sixth and C streets northwest, and the

Sixth and C streets northwest, and the errand boy is omnipotent.

As no one has failen at my feet and declared that he wanted to choke every idea of the market out of my mind. I am going to speak this morning of one of the oldest butter, cheese, and egg bouses in town, and one that enjoys the reputation of handling some of the very finest goods sold in this city. I refer to

GEO. M. OVERER & CO.

You can't pass up or down the avenue.

GEO. M. OVSTER & Co.

You can't pass up or down the avenue without noticing their capacious store just on the corner as you turn down to Harris's Theater, or if you are in the Center Market their stalls are Noa. 175, 176, and 177, and 490, 491, and 492. Capt. Oyster (as he is familiarly known) assures me that he takes special pride in the quality of the butter be

490, 491, and 492. Capt. Oyster (as he is familiarly known) assures me that he takes special pride in the quality of the butter he handles. The "Darlington" print is his fancy table butter, and is worth \$i\$ a pound. Gilt-edged, I tell you! Then the "Sharpless" is worth 60 cents a pound (for the "sheaf print"), and 50 cents a pound (for the "sheaf print"), and the Messus. Oyster handles from 750 to 1,000 pounds of this butter every week. Their staple, every day, cat-all-you please print is the "cloverleaf." This is a square print butter, boars a four-leaf clover, and is worth 40 cents a pound. The print is protected by patent registration. A very important specialty with this kouse are the five and eight pound packages they put up for family use. The demand for these goods is very large in the army and navy circles. Now, you see, I sm only hinting at some of the leaders of this old-established house. They handle all the principal creamery productions of the Eigin, New York, and Pennsylvania dairies. I hint at them because they are fine goods.

When I speak of an old and reliable house like the Oyster's I cannot say a word that will strengthen their commercial standing; no one can do that; it is only my promise to say that I have had a number speak to me of Capt. Oyster's butter long before I eversaw the gentleman or thought of writing his name. I don't need to tell you that Oyster's is a good place to make your table purchases. You know that, I can tell you, though, that a house as long established has more than an ordinary claim upon your consideration.

Now I pass to make a few remarks upon

sideration. Now I pass to make a few remarks upon Now I pass to make a few remarks upon I his subject as a matter of justice to those who are, from time to time, misrepresented in contemporaneous journals, and also to disabuse the public mind of a prejudice occasioned by ignorance. In every large city there is a demand for light amusements, and in every large city there is at least one variety theater. A variety theater is one of the most difficult enterprises to conduct with permanent success. In this city the task is, if anything, more difficult ments, and in every large city there is at least one variety theater. A variety theater is one of the most difficult enterprises to conduct with permanent success. In this city the task is, if anything, more difficult than would be encountered in a manufacturing locality, because social caste is here more pronounced than anywhere in America. For this simple reason the danger of degenerating to disreputable surroundings is one of the glaring evils the local manager has to combat. The history of variety halls in Washington does not afford, on the whole, the gralifying evidences of what might have been accomplished, because the career of the Kernan's since they opened their theater in this city has made the degeneracy of former times all the more apparent. From an acquaintance with the proprietor of Washington's present variety theater I can say that if there ever was a conscientious public servant, and one who has done, and is doing, his utmost to impart every possible tone, character, and respectability to his establishment it is Mr. Kernan. Don't you think he deserves particular credit for this? You have no idea what constant, careful watching it requires to prevent the rabble from overriding what is known as the popular house. And when I say "the popular" house I mean the place frequented by the class that patronizes low priced amusements. There is one thing to which I attribute Mr. Kernan's success, and that is he never loses sight of the fact that he is not merely conducting his business for the present hour. His looks shead, and he provides for, and protects himself against, the dangerous emergencies certain to arise in his case as they did with his predecessors. You must remember that there is an operating law of fitness—a time and place for everything, and while I am as fastidious on the matter of character in theatrical entertainments as any one, I consider both Mr. Kernan and his brother gentlemen, who are doing their best to run a good variety thetater, and—as such—it is a credit to the city.

Billly F

Look out for counterfeits! See that you get the genuine Dr. Buil's Cough Syrup! Do not let the dealer sell you some 'just as good.' hut tosist upon getting the genuine with the Buil's Head trade mark on the wrapper.

Great Drive in Carpets for One Week Only.

Best Moquetic Carpets, \$1 per yard; Best Velvet Carpets, \$1 per yard; Best Bigelow Body Brussels Carpets, \$1 per yard; Best Roxbury—sestry Carpets, 70 per yard; Best Lowell (expansion of Carpets, 500 per yard; From 500 to 1,000 yards in each grade. No such carpet bargains ever offered in the United States. W. B. Mosta & Son, 11th and F Sts. N.IW. Furniture, Carpet, and Drapery Establishment.

Superstitious Sporting Men.

Superstitious Sporting Men. [Philadelphia Call.]

"A superstition exists among southern men that a negro has some sort of occult gift by which he can pick out the winning horse in the race," said a sporting man the other day. "More than once I've heard a dialogue similar to the following: 'Well, Mose, which nag is going to win!' 'Dat's lard to tell, bose. Sill, I've been having one eye open. Dar's de bay colt. Now she can git over de groun' mos' everlastin'ly.' That is cue enough. The betting is done on the bay colt, and she is pretty sure to go under the wire first. The negroes are not so plenty on our race courses, but our sporting men find other hangers-on who can give them at ip. They know what the mare' can do by what they see in the 'arly mornin' speedin'. It is an induction that has something rational about it."

Over Worked Women.

Over-Worked Women. Over-Worked Women.

For "worn-out," 'run-down," debilitated achoel teachers, milliners, seamstresses, house-keeners, and over-worked women generally, Ir. Flerce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Core-all," but admirably fulfillia a singleness of purpose, heling a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases speculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic, and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility, and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive paratisee. See wrapper around bottle. Price II a bottle, or six bottles for 55.

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuis, sent for ten cents in stamps.

Address, World's Disponsary Medical Asso.

Address, World's Dispensary Medical Asso ation, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sorghum Sugar Industry. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICANT Thirty odd years ago this writer aided Leonard Wray to introduce Chinese soughum and African Imphee seed to this country, and during the past decade this writer has never

cented to present in his numerous pumphlets and other writings upon he sugar question and taiff the sorghum cane as one of the three sources from which this country can produce sufficient sugar for home consumption with an abundant overplus for export, provided the people set about it in

In evidence of the capacity of sorghum to produce sucrose or sugar crystals in quantity-and quality equal to Louisians sugar cane and the sugar beet, this writer has presented manifold exhibits and authentic data covering a period of more than six hundred years, and including the scientific experiments with sorghum of Dr. Peter Collier, of the National Academy of Science; Prof. Stubbs, the La Sugar Experiment Station; Prof. Swenson, and a host of sorghum specialists and producers of sorghum in this country. Dr. Collier, stimulated by harsh and unjust official reatment which culminated in the severance of his connection with the agricultural department, as well as animated by desire to employ the results of his official experiments to advantage, has presented volumnious facts and results of his official experiments to the people during the past five years, and his persistence has been bold and decided in favor of sorghum as a sugar producer. quantity-and quality equal to Louisiana

as a sugar producer.

The official failures at Fort Scott in the The official failures at Fort Scott in the season of 1886, about which enough has been written to fill a dozen imperial octavo volumes of several thousand pages, by enemies and friends of sorghum, have been followed, as predicted, by this writer at the time, by the most ample and decided success under the direction of Supt. Parkinson and Prof. Swenson at Fort Scott during the precent season of 1817, as will be seen in the following letter from United States Senator Plumb:

EMPORIAL KAN. Sept. 23, 1887.—H. A.

ing the present season of 1897, as will be seen in the following letter from United States Senator Plumb:

EMPORIA, KAN, Sept. 23, 1887.—H. A. RROWN, 1890. SERTOVIDE, MASK—DEGR SERVING, 1890. PERF SERVING S

The above statement is most gratifying as a merited result of perseverance at Rio Grande in face of the withdrawal of state bounty on sorghum sugar produced in New Jersey; other evidence of success abounds.

Jersey: other evidence of success abounds, but it is not required at this writing.

By diffusing chipped cane in hot water, after the manner of diffusion employed in Europe with augus beets, 90 per cent, of the sucrose or sugar contained in the sorghum cane can readily be extracted therefrom, whereas by the mill or grinding and pressure process the average of sucrose juice extracted does not exceed 50 per cent, although in rare cases 73 to 78 per cent, of the juice has been extracted by the mill process, as a rule from 30 to 40 per cent, of the sucrose juice has been lost. The success at Fort Scott in 1887 is due to diffusion and scientific skill, untrammeled by official dictation.

tation.

Louisiana caue, sugar beets, and ma-Louisiana cane, sugar beets, and ma-tured sorgbum cane contain an average of from 12 to 14 per cent, of sucrose, from 10 to 12 per cent, being available sugar; in other words, it is possible to produce 200 pounds to 240 pounds of sugar from 2,000 pounds of matured cane, beets, or sorghum grown in the United States and treated by the process of diffu-sion. Supt. E. It. Dyer, of Aivarado, Cal., has produced over 10 per cent, of refined sugar from beets: Ex-Governor Warmouth. bas produced over 10 per cent, of refined sugar from beets; Ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, has produced nearly 10 per cent, of sugar from cane, and Professors Collier, Hughes, Swenson, Stubbs, and others have pro-duced from 130 to 150 pounds of sugar from 2,000 pounds of sorghum cane, while at Fort Scott Prof. Swenson with Supt. Parkinson have, in 1887, produced "135 pounds of sugar and 15 gallons of sirup per ton of cane, and this from hundreds of tons."

per ton of cane, and this from hundreds of tons."

The actual consumption of sugar in th-United States for the year ended June 3-1886, was in round numbers after deductinexports 3,206,800,000 pounds, of which 2,520,184,054 pounds were importantle actual consumption of super capita in 1886 was 54.35 poun of which 42.71 pounds were fore sugars. The approximate cost of sugar American consumers was, in 1884, \$560,721, or 6.74 cents per pound, and 5 pounds were consumed per capita. Approximate cost of sugar to consumer 1886 was \$200,425,000, or 6.25 cents pound.

1886 was \$200,425,000, or \$.25 cente pound.

While we cannot hope to obtain in country a yield of sugar per acre equive Hawaiian Islands, where, in 1886, eral plantations produced six tons of super acre to intensify the Hawaiian trawindle, it is certain that an average of one ton of sugar per acre of cane, be or sorghum can be readily produced by fusion in this country, a from sirup and cattle food; it an assured fact that sorghum will ma for sugar anywhere in the United St south of 38 or 40 degrees north latituther is also an enormous area of landary.

south of 38 or 40 degrees north lattituter is also an enormous area of lanthic country, suited to sugar beet culturable sugar cane can be raised through the southernmost states of the Union.

In 1886 we consumed 1,431,615 tons sugar; the proper cultivation of that nuber of acres of cane, beets, and sorghum sugar will, with the moderate yield of a ton of sugar per acre, supply the entenness we possess many millions of acre of lands suitable for raising the three gre sugar producers named; properly cultivate sorgham matured for sugar making with only ten tons of cane to the acre, skill fully worked for sugar by diffusion, will yield an average of more dollars per acre than the average annual yield per acre from corp, barley, oats, hay, and wheat combined sorghum seed alone will pay the cost of cultivating, that sugar producing plant which will also alford Louislana a double sugar crop annually.

The relations of our sugar-producing

plant which will also afford Louisians a double sugar crop annually.

The relations of our sugar-producing capacity to the question of foreign sugar production, sugar bounties, and the sugar tariff, are of vital import to American consumers, American producers, American refiners, and the commercial and industrial advancement of this nation, and are not subjects for political tariff bargalatings in Congress. They will be consistly presented by this writer in due time.

HENRY A. BROWN,
SAXONVILLE, MASS, NOVEMBER, 1887.

SAXONVILLE, MASS, November, 1887.

The Popular Approval Of the efforts of the California Fig. Syrop to present to the public an agrecable and fective substitute for the bitter nauseous fective substitute for the bitter nameous liver medicines and catharties formerly in use issay gratifying to the company asi is creditable to the good taste of the public. The large and rapidly increasing sale of Syrup of Figs, and the promptly beneficial effects of a single dose are convincing proofs that it is the most easily taken and the most pleasantly effective remedy known. For sale by all leading druggists.

SILVERWARE. Harris & Co., 432 7th st. Our Square Dealing Principles

is a triumph of right over wrong.

EBEMAN BROS., Manufacturers.
Cor. 7th and E.
See our line of \$10 and \$12,50 Cassimore Suits.

SCHOOLS AND RAILROADS.

SUBJECTS BRING HANDLED BY THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

resolution caused much discussion:

Resolved, further, That we indorse and approve the spirit of improvement and progress manifested by the liberal appropriations made for our District by the forty-mint. Congress; but we reprobate and dissent from that portion of the law which requires the District of Columbia to pay one-half the cost of the new bridge over the Potomac at Georgetows.

Mr. Frizzell, chairman of the subcommittee, defended the committee's action, because Congress always had appropriated the necessary funds to build bridges across navigable streams.

navigable streams.

Mr. A. B. Mullett supported the committee in its action in a very logical man

ner. Col, R. W. Tanner also supported the

Col. R. W. Tanner also supported the committee.

Mr. Mitchell war/aly defended his position, and, in the /ourse of his remarks, said that Georgetown never did have its fair proportion of good things when compared with other positions of the District. He characterized the individuals to whom Congress had given the bridge as "a half dozen bummers, who were looking around for anything they could pick up."

Judge Pelham, Mr. Weller, and Mr. Noble D. Larner argued pro and con, and the latter gentleman said that the people of the District would save more than the \$50,000 they were to be taxed for the bridge in the reduced price of produce which would come into the District and which now goes to Alexandria. Mr. Mitchell's amendment being put was lost—34 to 27.

The paragraph in the report which says, "It is a well-established fact that notwithstanding the large amounts expended on the roads since July 1, 1878, they are in no "It is a well-established fact that notwithstanding the large amounts expended on
the roads since July 1, 1878, they are in no
better condition now than then. Th's remark may not apply to the skirt of country
contiguous to the northern boundary of the
city west of Seventh street, and including
Georgetown, but elsewhere throughout the
county it applies with more force than may
be here expressed," created considerable
discussion and much sarcasm was indulged
in at the committee's expense about "concrete streets out in the country."

Judge Pelham moved that the report be
referred back to the committee, and Col.
Dyer wanted to know why certain roads
had been recommended for repairs and
others had not.

Mr. Frizzell dealred the committee to defer action until next meeting.

fer action until next meeting.

Mr. Leetch said there were serious

Mr. Leetch said there were serious charges in the report, and he would like to have more time to consider it. He only received his copy late in the afternoon.

Mr. Simon Wolf moved, as a substitute, to defer action until next meeting, and Mr. H. A. Curtis wanted to know why certain roads had been left out of the committee's report.

H. A. Curtis wanted to know why certain roads had been left out of the committee's report.

Mr. Wolf's substitute was unanimously adopted.

The committee on schools submitted a lengthy and valuable report respecting the history and management of the public school in this District. It seems that the first school law of the District was passed by the city council in December, 180i, providing for a board of 13 school trustees, 7 appointed by council and 6 by contributors to a fund in sid of the council's appropriation of \$1,500 for the support of the schools. For about forty years the powers of the fusices were not greatly charged, although the law was several times modified, but during this period the schools appear to have been free only to the indigent. In 1844 the second important law in relation to schools was enacted which greatly improved the organization of the schools in their trustees for each district. The trustees were made sub-boards for the practical supervision of the schools in their trustees for each district. The trustees f practical supervision of the schools in their respective districts. This law, however, was not a free school law, but ten years later the law was passed upon which the present system is based, and which was in force at the time of the passage of the act providing for the present District government. Under an act of Congress of May 21, 1892, the colored schools were established and provided for.

The public schools of Georgetown originated with the people in 1810, and in 1812 a joint system, created by the council and citizens, was instituted and carried on for twenty-geven years, when in 1842 the

and citizens, was instituted and carried on for twenty-seven years, when in 1842 the city decided to bear the support of the schools. The county schools were organized under an act of Congress of May 29, 1862. Under the act of June 20, 1874, establishing a temporary form of government for this District, the commissioners consolidated the four school boards into one, and in 1878 the present law in regard to trustees was enacted. The report, after citing the order of the commissioners of Dec. 30, 1885, says: This order practically supersedes the authority which for eighty years had controlled the public schools.

schools.

The school trustees were thereby reduced to mere advisory agencies of the commis-sioners, who thereafter assumed all the administrative or governing powers thereto-fore vested in the trustees. This radical departure from the prior methods of manag-ing the public schools of the District neg-s-sarily presents two main questions for con-siderations.

The committee, continuing, present the authority under which the commissioners claim to act, and add that in their opinion that is not a proper construction of the statute. After citing other authorities bearing upon the subject, the committee claims that the powers assumed by the commissioners under the order of Dec. 20, 1885, seems to them to be "clearly without the authority of law. The moneyed control of the public schools has been concededly lodged with the District commissioners, but within the financial limits prescribed by them the entire executive management of said schools has been confided by law to the board of trustees." In regard to the question of policy involved in a transfer of powers from a citizen school board to the political branch of the District government, the committee express them selves in strong terms against it. They refer to the excellent condition of the schools thoroughly organzed under a corps of experienced and competent teachers when the commissioners assumed executive management and then to their present state. The difference between the old and present systems its strongly presented, and they say ment and then to their present state. The difference between the old and present systems is strongly presented, and they say it is a significant fact that the expenses of the public schools have increased 20 per cent. Suring the past two years, while the increase of pupils for the same time has been less than 10 per cent. To verify this statement your committee took the aggregate school expenses for the two years of commissioner management and compared them with the aggregate school expenses for the two years for the two years of the two years next preceding: Aggregate expenses for the two years next preceding: Aggregate expenses for the years

Appreciate expetises for the years \$1,147,849 or 1857-5 ... \$1,147,849 or 1857-5 ... \$1,376,937 48 Increase in two years ... \$229,538 09

school year is, of course, not yet known, but there is no reason to suppose it will ex-cred the average for the ten years last cast. It was shown that the system of manage ment prevailing generally in other cities of this country was try a board of trustees. In conclusion the report states that after a careful and extended investigation "of the Advocating Tenstees' Non-Partisan Exceptive Management — Plans for a Union Depot South of the Capitol—Georgetown Wants Its Share of Improvements.

About seventy members of the Citizens' Representative Committee of One Hundred assembled in the upper hall of the Grand Army building last night. Mr. Reginald Frondall presided and Mr. Lawrence Gardner, the secretary, performed his duties gracefully.

The following newly elected delegates from Association No. 9 presented their creditable between their pointment and removal of the general system of moneyed accountability provided by Congress for the District, the custody and disbursement of all moneyes should be delassociated from political authority and the accessarily compromising incidents and be entrusted to the committee with instructions to formulate resolutions embodying their views.

The report of the subcommittee on roads and bridges was then taken into consideration. The latter clause of the following resolution caused much discussion:

\*\*Resolved, further, That we indorse and approve the spirit of improvement and progress manifested by the liberal appropriations made for our District, by the forty-ninth Congress:

\*\*The report was ordered to be printed.\*\*

\*\*Mr. George Francis\*\* Dawson theo read of trustees and success will be impossible.\*\*

The report was ordered to be printed.

\*\*Mr. George Francis\*\* Dawson theo read of the proper in the committee on manifested by the liberal appropriations made for our District, by the forty-ninth Congress:

mittee except one member absent from the city.

The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. George Francis Dawson then read the report of the committee on steam railroads. The railroad history of the city, and the almost continuous warfare of its citizens against the manner of conducting the roads in the District, was voluminously recited, and the summary of the recommendations in the report is as follows:

1. Locating union railroad passenger depot at reservation 17. Isouth of the capitol).

2. Removel of all present seam car tracks west of New Jersey avenue to the Long Bridge on Virgiuis and Maryiand avenues and Sixth street.

2. Purchase of present Ballimore and Poto-

street.

3. Parchase of present Baltimore and Potoman depot building for use of District govern-

2. Parchase of present Baltimore and Potomen depot building for use of District government.

4. Removal of present Baltimore and Ohio depot, and all its present steam car tracks from within the northeast section of the city.

5. The Baltimore and Fotomac line to enter from the Eastern Branch, as at present to Second street east, and thence to curve from K street southeast into recovation 17.

6. The Baltimore and Ohio branches to connect north of Boundary street, and, skirting the eastern boundary of the city on the surface, connect with the Baltimore and Potomac line cast of Congressional Concerty, and reach reservation 17 on said line, or, as an alternative, to reach said reservation by tunneling Capitol Hill under Fifth street east and North Carolina avenue.

7. Southern connecting lines with Baltimore and Potomac and Baltimore and Ohio to curve out of reservation 17 to K street south, and thence by clevated roan westwardly to Water street and along Water street to the Long Bridge.

8. Freight depots for southern connections

street and along Water street to the Long Bridge.

8. Freight depote for southern connections to be south of Maryland avenue at the Long bridge; for Baltimore and Potomac, south of Canal street, near reservation 17, and for the Baltimore and Obto, north side of Boundary street at head of New York avenue, with privilege of a connecting line between its Washington and Metropolitan branches north of Boundary.

9. Confining all steam railroad tracks running at grade through the city to a space thirty foet in width, with proper safeguards, and heavy penalties for standing street obstructions, &c.

10. Admitting other railroad companies herestreitions, by same routes, upon fair and equitable terms.

The report was signed C. B. Church,

strictions, by same routes, upon fair and equitable terms.

The report was signed C. B. Church, chairman. Five hundred copies of the report were ordered printed, and on motion of Mr. C. M. Robinson next Tuesday night was set apart for a special meeting to consider the report.

Mr. Leetch read some correspondence between association No. 8 and the Columbia Street Railroad Company relative to defective arrangements in the running schedule, in which the company seemed to have the facts on its side.

The meeting adjourned at 10:40.

brass because that will stand the necessary heating. We prepare the silk by a process that makes it capable of receiving the im-pression. The plate is heated, a sheet of gold leaf is placed on it and a press trans-fers the gold to the silk. The loose leaf is brushed off and the design remains in gold.

fers the gold to the silk. The loose leaf is brushed off and the design remains in gold. "Every hatter has two or three dozen styles, and they change constantly, so that we always have to produce something new. Only a few hatters are satisfied with trade marks. Most of them ask for attractive pictures that will help sell the hats. You would be astonished to know the number of English and even French designs that I get up to put in American hats."

"But aren't the hat imported?"

"But aren't the hat imported?"

"But aren't the hat imported?"

"Certainly not. There is a heavy duty on hats. The London hats are made in Newark, and I make the trade marks, rampant llous and all, right here. They don't take in the west, however. We get up steel engravings on all sorts of subjects to go out there. The cowboys want actiesses' pictures and loud subjects to go in the crown of their sombreros, and illuminated gold serpents on the bands outside. We make hieroglyphics for the Chinese of California, and cotton scenes for the darkies down south. There is always a demand for timely designs, and our albums are a history of the day. Every prominent man, every new actress, and every important event goes into hat linings. When there is nothing new to depict our artists use their imagination. As an instance of this, here is a prophetic design. It was executed twenty years ago, and it illustrates a brakeman dragging a man upon the pistform of a train in motion. It is lettered 'rapid transit,' and looks like a scene on the elevated railroad."

CURIOUS ENOUGH.

Life of Richard Wagner. [American Musician,]

Catarrh Cured.

sarily presents we main questions for consideration:

1. Whether the order of the commissioners is based upon authority of law.

2. Whether such a transfer of powers
from the trustees to the commissioners is
good policy, or warranted by any experience
of a similiar nature in the management of
the public schools in other cities of the
United States.

The committee, continuing, present the
sutherity under which the commissioners

How the Number 13 Ran Through the Wagner was born in 1813 and died on the 15th of the month. There are thirteen letters in his name, and the sum of the digletters in his name, and the sum of the figures in 1818 equals thirteen. The full date of his death was the läth day of the second month in 1883; it makes thirteen twice, viz.; First thirteen, and again 2x8x3=13. He composed just thirteen works. His first and determining impression in favor of a dramatic career was formed on the 18th of the month. He was influenced in his choice emphatically by hearing Weber's "Freischutz" and oy Wilhelmine Schroeder Devrient. The latter went on the stage Oct. 13, 1810, and "Freischutz" was completed May 15, 1850, and first performed in Dresden, Wagner's home, 1823 (1882x2-13) Weber died in Wagner's thirteenth year. Wagner's first public appearance as a musical personage dates from the year he entered the Leipsic University as a student of music -1813 (1x8x1x3-13.) The stage at Higa, where he became director, was opened Sept. 13, 1837, and he there began the composition of "Rienzi," which he completed "Tannhauser." and it was performed in Paris March 13, 1861, and Auz. 13, 1876, he began the first of his Bayreuth dramas. Sept. 13, 1882, was Wagner's last day at Bayreuth before leaving for Venice. He saw Liezt for the last time in Venice Jan. 18, 1883, and he died Feb. 13, in the thirteenth year of the new German confederation. ures in 1813 equals thirteen. The full date

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GUTING. An illustrated magazine of reoma-flow, From the publishers, 140 Nassan street. New York, Centents for November: The States Island Cricket and Baseball Club, illustrated; Charles E. Clay. Two summers; Jamet D. Moores, Madam's Deer, illustrated; Patty M. Selmes. Bag Game Hunting in the Wild West, No. 3; illustrated. Brig. Gen. Marcy; Southern Sketches. Florence Clarke and a number of others, all calculated to give interest and pleasure to the reader.

SKETCH OF AMERICAN FINANCES; 1789-1815, By John Watts Kransky. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, From Robert Beall, 495 Pennsylvania ave-nue. Price \$1.

This little book is divided into four chapters, and treats in a very able manner of the "Settlement of the Revolutionary War Debt," "Revenue," "Expenditure and the Sinking Fund," "The War of 1812," "Increase of the Public Lebt," "Financial Embarrassments," "Peace with Great Britain," "The Protective Tariff," "Extinguishment of the Public Debt."

RUSSIAN NOVELISTS. By E. M. DE VOQUE.
Translated by Jane Louing EDMUNIS. Boston: D. Lethrop Company. Price, \$1.50.
This interesting volume partially reviews
the history of Russian literature. The writer confines himself to the four great contemporary authors—Gogol, Turgenel, Dostolwsky, and Tolstol—whose works are known to us through recent translations, and attempts to show the man as well as his work. The translation is remarkably well done, and the volume will no doubt be enjoyed by all admirers of Russian literature.

WIDE AWAKE, An illustrated magazine From the publishers. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, As usual this most excellent magazine is filled with articles-interesting and inatructive to every class of readers. For December the publishers promise a number of a rare order of merit, "Wide awake" people will not fall to accure it as early as possible.

ORAKE'S MAGAZINE, New York, John N. Drake publisher, \$1 per year, "The Gorilla," reproduces for the "Paris Salon," is the frontispiece of this number, and is one of the most striking and artistic plotures ever published in this country.
At the price 10 cents a copy, or \$1 a year, it is the cheapest and best magazine in the

THEOVERLAND MONTHLY. San Francisco: The Overland Monthly Company, publishers. Always a pleasant visitor, and grows in attractiveness each month. The leading article, "Prefect and Thieves," is an amus-ing attendatal description of the lawless condition of Mexico during the first Diaz rule. In addition there is the usual variety of sketches, good poetry, &c.

CHILDHGOD: ITS CARE AND CULTURE.
MARY ALLEN WEST, Chicago: Woman's
Temperance Publication Association, 161
La Salle street. Publishers. The prose, the poetry, the pictures, the music of this beautiful volume will attract and please all. It is full of wisdom, but a

smiling wisdom. In most pleasant mannel smiling wisdom. In most pleasant manner most important duties are enforced—impossible with so much force in any other way. The young will enjoy it, the old learn from it. These 772 pages embrace, we believe, whatever is desirable and necessary within the great subject treated. In its mechanical production, paper, print, and ornate binding, it is "a thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

A STRONG POKER GAME.

An Editor Risks His Paper on His

Hand, but He Dealt. [St. Paul Globe.] A few days ago, Maj. Edwards, the boss poker player of the Red river valley, was in St. Paul. He came on business, but when his presence in the town was known Frank Pettigrew, the whilom congressman, and Melville Grigsby, the South Dakota dictator, hunted him up, and in less than an hour the three were comfortably locked in a splendidly upholstered office in the rear of the First National Bank, with their bats drawn over their eyes, fighting like buildogs over variegated jack pots. Grigsby and Pettigrew bad the advantage, in that they were fighting on their own neath, and fortune seemed licelined to give the major a cold shoulder, but he stood his ground well and met his losses with the grit of a Spartan. All the afternoon and into the night the battle waged, growing hotter each hour, and the beautifully colored red and blue chips were gradually piling up under the chins of Pettigraw and Grigsby, while the major had been compelled to while the major had been compelled to lay several checks of good round propor-tions on the table to meet the "stabs" that his antagonists were making at him. The sweat was rolling down his face, there was an anxious look in his eyes, and he showed signs of nervoueness. He was a was an anxious look in his eyes, and he showed signs of nervouceess. He was a heavy baser, and it began to look as though he would have to walk back to Fargo. At last the cards were passed to him to deal, and, shaking them together carlessly, he laid them over on Grigsby's side of the table to cut. Grigsby did nt cut. Slowly the major dealt the cards until the hands were out. It cost a hundred dollar bill to stay, and Grigsby raised it to \$200. Edwards saw that and dropped his check for \$500 more in the center of the table. Pettigrew and Grigsby looked curious, but they were in and had to meet the raise, which they did.

"Cards" said Edwards.

"Cards?" said Edwards.
"One:" said Pettigrew.
"One:" said Pettigrew.
"One:" said Grigsby.
Slowly the major gave them their cards, and pulling five from the pack laid them down in front of him.
"The devil," thought Grigsby.
"What a snap," thought Pettigrew.
The major picked up his cards and glanced them over. Grigsby's eyes snapped, for he had a queen full on jacks. Pettigrew's eyes glistened, for he had four kings. The mayor's eyes had a sort of a sad, sorrowful expression.
"I'll bet \$1,000 that my hand is good," said Pettigrew, showing up chips and checks.

"I'll bet \$1,000 that my hand is good," said Pettigrew, showing up chips and checks.
"I'll bet \$2,000 that my hand is better," said Grisby, raising Pettigrew's bet.
The major laid down his cards and said: "Gentlemen, I am broke. I've checked out to you the last cent I've got in the bank, but if either of you want to take a mortgage on my newspaper office for \$10,000, I'll give it to you, and bet that amount of money that my hand wins the pot." "One of his old-time bluffs," thought Grigsby and Pettigrew, and the latter promptly said: "I'll take the mortgage, major, and advance you the money, and I'll call the bet." "I'll take the mortgage," "I'll do the sause," said Grigsby, filling out a blank check for \$10,000 and laying it on the center of the table.
"I'reckon I've got you, for here are four kings," said Pettigrew, tossing his cards down ahead of time.
"The h—I'' cjaculated Grigsby, crushing his queen full in his hand.
"Hem!" said the major. "It's pretty tough, gentlemen, but I hat to have 'em. Here are four acce. It's funny how they stuck together that way."
He raked in the pile and the game ended. Outside Grigsby said to Pettigrew: "Did you ever see such luck."
Pettigrew replied: "Luck! You seem to forget that 'twus his deal."

CITY ITEMS.

The Revere House, Roston, elegant, com-fortable, home-like, the best cuising in Amer-ica. European plan. Rooms from \$1 a day up-

HowLand Dental Association is always and a-half street northwest, three doors north of Fennsylvania avenue. E. P. Howland. M. D., C. H. Howland. D. D. S., surgiciel, operative, and mechanical dentists. Extractions, suddentions exide, 50 cents each tooth, and only 50 cents extra for gas, whether one or a number of teeth are extracted at the same eithing they are administered nitrous oxide to over 15,000 persons. Artificial teeth 57 per set. Gold, amaissan, and white fillings inserted in the best manner. All work warranted first class.

Berkeley, a pure rye whisey, the best on the market for the price, 84 per gallon, 81 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 25 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, 818 F street northwest.

"ALDEENEY DAIRY WAGONS."-Fresh Aldetney Butter churned every morning and delivered in 5c pound "Ward" prints, at 40 cents per pound. Also cottage cheese, 5 cents per ball; buttermilk, 6 cents per quart, and sweet milk

PRICES AGAIN DEPRESSED.

A Feverish Murket, in Which Losses Are Recorded All Around,

New Your, Nev. 15.—The stock market to-day was active and feverish, but in the main strong, though there was heavy reallrations, which at one time wined out the gains of the early trading. There were heavy sales of long stock by the buils and persistent attacks by the bears, but there was a good demand for dividend paying securides, while several of the non-dividend paying stocks came to the front. The market gave indication of a renewal of the demand from outside speculators, and reports from London showed a better feeling on Americans there. The opening was weak, at declines of from t to t from the closing prices of yesterday, but the depression was of short duration and prices began to rise again immediately. The market be-came less active and not so feverish in the came less active and not so feverish in the
afternoon; the advance was checked by 1 p
m., and by delivery hour many stocks had
scored their lowest prices for the day. A
better feeling prevailed in the last hour,
however, and material gains were made
over the entire list. The close was active
and strong, at something below the best
figures.

figures.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 4½ to 6, last loan at 4, and closing offered at 3. Sterling exchange i dull and steady. Actual business at 4812 to 482 for 66 day bills and 485 to 485½ for demand. Posted rates 4824 to 4864. Government bonds dull and rather heavy. State bonds dull and without change. Treasury balances—Coin, \$131,661,476; currency, \$10,762,486. The following were the closing bid quo-

tations:

The following were the closing bid quotations:

48, coup. 1263; U.4. 1089; Pac. 58 of '85, 121. Dist. Col. 8.668, 117; 6a. 78, gold 109; La. Cons. 92; Mo. 68 of '87, 101; N. C. Cou G. 512; do. 48, 26; Tennessee new G. 100; do. 58, "101; do. 38, 71; Va. 68, 48; do. ex. nat. coupon 48; Cen. Pac. firsts, 1109; Donver and Rio Grands firsts, 78 M. K. and T., gen. 68, 154; do. 58, 169; Northern Pac. firsts, 1109; do. 58, 169; Northern Pac. firsts, 1109; do. 58, 169; Northern Pac. firsts, 1109; do. 68, 160; Northern Pac. firsts, 1109; do. 68, 160; Northern Pac. firsts, 1109; do. 68, 160; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. O.; Northern Pac. firsts, 1089; T. P. R. G. & C. M. Eries, 1081; T. P. R. G. & C. M. Eries, 1081; T. P. R. G. & C. M. Eries, 1081; T. P. R. G. & C. M. G. M. E. G. M. G. G. & G

Grain and Provisions. Following is the range of prices in the Chicage market, farnished by E. K. Plain & Co., St. Cloud Bullding, corner, Ninth and F streets:

Opng. High. • 73% 74% 74% 78% 79% 80% 

Washington Stock Exchange. The following list of the most active stocks in on the Washington Stock Exchange is furn by Mesars. Bell & Co., Bankers, No. 1437 Peu-vania avenue:

by atesars, Bell & Co., Bankers, No. vania avenue:

November 10, 1887.

District Columbia Bonds, 68, 1891 For Impt. gold.
78, '91, For Impt., corrector.
78, 1892, Market Biock. currency.
68, '92, 20-year funding, gold.
78, '82, Narket Biock, currency.
68, '182, So-year funding, gold.
78, '82, Narket Biock, currency.
68, 1802, So-year funding, gold.
78, 1803, Water Stock, currency.
Overdue Greenback Ss.
Abisedimeous Bonds.
Washington and Grwn, B. R. Co.
Masonic Hail bonds.
Wash. L. 11, 11, 15, in mortange.
Wash. L. 11, 14, in mortange.
Washington on a Bright Co. bonds. 152 and Georgetown ... 50 .. "215 127a 150 60 53a 8% 29% Pennsylvania... Chesapeaka and Potomac.... Mi scellaneous Stocks: Chesapeake and Potomac ... 160. 76½
M see'slancous Stocks:
Washi agton Market Company ... 50
Washi agton Birtck Machine Co. 190. 195
Great Falls Ice Company ... 100. 195
Buil Run Panorama to ... 106. 23
Real Estate Trile Ins Co. ... 100
Columbta Trile Ins Co. ... 5
National Safe Deposit Co ... 100 ... 100 129 6%

Baltimore Produce Market-Nov. 15. COTTON firm; middling, 101@1010cc.
FLOUR nominally steady and quiet.
WHEAT—Southern steady and firm; red. 80@
82c; amber, 82@885c; western higher; 80, 2 winter red. spot, 812@885c; western higher; 80, 2 winter red. spot, 812@885c; at lanuary, 843@885c;
December, 82%@885c; lanuary, 843@885c;
CORN—Southern firm; white, 50@86c; yeilow, 47@480c; western higher; mixed, spot, 42
823\_20; becember, new, 515\_cc; year, 51c hid; January, 52@465c.

Solve, becember, new, 51\(\frac{1}{2}\); year, 50\(\frac{1}{2}\); and solve appears of the first southern and Pennsylvania, 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); western white, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\); \$\tilde{2}\) \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\); on the first southern and Pennsylvania, 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); western white, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\); \$\tilde{2}\) \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\); on the first solve and pennsylvania, 20\(\frac{1}{2}\); western white, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\); \$\tilde{2}\) \$3\(\frac{1}{2}\); on the first solve and pulet, POTATOES steady, \$2.10\(\tilde{2}\); 25 per barrel, PETROLEUM higher; reduced, 70.

COPPER nominally steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 17\(\tilde{2}\); \$\tilde{2}\); \$10\(\tilde{2}\); \$10

I live had catarth for twenty years, and used all kinds of remedies without rules. Mr. Smith, druggist, of Little Falls, recommended Edy's Gream Baim. The effect of the first application was magical. It silayed the initianistion, and the next morning my head was as clour as a hell. One bottle has done me so much good that I am convinced its use will effect a permanent cure. It is soothing, plansaut, and easy to apply, and I strongly urge its use by all sufferers.—Geo. Terry, Luttle Falls, N. Y. Apply Ralm into each nestril.

HIGELOW.—On Nov. 13, 1887. D3, Jone B. Bucklow, in heavily year.
Futural from his his re-idence, all G street northwest, on Westhroday, Nov. 10, at 230 p. m. Funeral services at Bellowne on Thursday, toy, 17, at 12 o'door. Interment at Oak Hill is 1 p. m. |Jenerson county, W. Ya., papers please

DIED.

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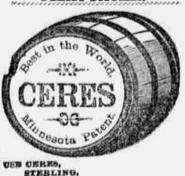
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This powder nover varies. A marves o purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. Sold only is cons. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

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Corsets, and a One Dollar Corset (Miss H. 's own
make) that for the price is unsurpassed.
B. B.—French, German and Spanish spoken

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NOTHING LIKE IT EVER KNOWN.
From Senator Cogreshall.—I take pleasers in recommending Zunweiss on account of its
flears and northy. ure in recommending Zunweiss on account of its efficacy and purity."

From Mrs. Gen. Logan's Dentist, Dr. E. S. Carroll, Washington, D. C.—"I have had Zonweiss snalyzed. I its the most perfect deutifice I have ever seen."

From Hon. Chas. P. Johnson, Ex. Lt. Gov. of Mo.—"Zonweiss cleaness the teeth thoroughly, is delicate, convenient, very pleasant, and

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PURE WATER IS AN ABSOLUTE REQUI-SITE TO HEALTH. The only true way to obtain Pure Water is by the filtering process. Most filters now in use require constant attention; become ologred with filth vermin, or snimalcule. In other words, they become in themselves Cesspools of Disease.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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STRIL SAILS MAGNIFICENT RQUIP, MENT. IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 188, The Aire Linays washington from station, former six and streets, as follows: Station, for Friedrich and Streets, as follows: Station of Friedrich and Streets, as follows: Station of Friedrich and Streets, and Streets of Friedrich and Streets, and Streets, and Streets, and Streets, and Streets, and Streets stationary, in Chicago, with Sheeping Car of Chicago, the Streets at 1819 p. in Carry with Sheeping Car Arcora to Chicago, Western Express, at 819 p. in Carry with Sheeping Car washington to Unicago and Streets, and, except saturdays, Herristong with through Sheeping to Chevaland, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sheeping to Chicago, with through Sheeping and the West, with through Sheeper Harrisburg and the Mest.

West, will through Steeper Harrisburg to Chi-cage.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROADI FOR Eric, Canandaigus, Rochester, Euffalo, Singaris, 10:00 p. m. daily, except Sauriday, Wills Palace Care Washington to Rochester. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Simirs, at 9:50 a. m. daily, except Sunday. For New York and the East, 720, 9:00, 11:00, and 11:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:10, 10:00, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9:35, 11:94 a. m., 2:00, 4:10, 10:30, and 11:20 p. m. Limited Express of Pullman Parior and Dining Care, 9:40 a. m. daily, except Sun-day, and Ett p. m. daily. For Boston without change, 2:00 p. m. every day.

For Bosion without change. Poo D. M. every day.

For Brooklyn, S. Y., all through trains consider at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Annex, abording direct transfer to Fulion street, avoiding double forrisge across New York city, For Fhiladelphia, 725, 930, 1159, and 11-40 a.m., 200, 410, 6-90, 10-90 and 11-20 p. m. On Sunday 900, 11-90 a.m., 200, 410, 6-90, 10-90, and 11-20 p. m. I timited Express Patter and Dining Cars, 9:40 a.m. week days, and 3:45 p. m. daily.

Sinday 9:00, 11:40 a.m., 2:00, 4:10, 6:20, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m. Limited Express Patlor and Dindag Cars, 9:40 a. m. week days, and 3:45 p. m. daily, Evr Baltimors, 6:35, 7:20, 9:00, 9:40, 9:50, 11:20, 11:40 a. m., 12:05, 2:00, 3:65, 4:20, 4:20, 4:20, 4:20, 4:30, 6:30, 8:10, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9:20, 9:30, 8:30, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday, 9:20, 9:30, and 11:20 p. m., 2:20, 3:45, 4:10, 6:20, 8:10, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m., 2:20, 3:45, 4:10, 6:20, 8:10, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m., 2:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 4:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 7:20 and 9:00 a. m., 12:05, 4:20, and 6:30 p. m., daily, except Sunday, sundays, 9:20 a. m. 4:10 p. m.

Alexandria, 4:20 p. m.

Alexandria, 4:20, 4:20, 6:00, 8:05, 10:25 and 11:20 p. m. On Sunday at 8:20, 8:39, 9:47, 10:57 a. m., 12:30, 6:00, 8:35, and 10:30 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:20, 6:30, 9:30, 3:22, 10:35 and 10:31 p. m. On Sunday at 8:20, 8:39, 9:47, 10:57 a. m., 2:30, 6:00, 8:35, and 10:30 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:20, 10:37 a. m., daily, and 4:35 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6:30, 8:30, 9:10, 10:15, 11:07 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 2:20, 2:30, 9:30, 9:20, 9:10, and 11:76 a. m., 12:30, 5:10, 7:35, 9:32, 10:42 p. m., and 12:15 mid-night (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:30, 9:10, m., and 12:15 mid-night (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:30, 9.10, m., and 12:15 mid-night (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:30, 9.10, m., and 12:15 mid-night (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:30, 9.10, m., and 12:15 mid-night (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:30, 9.10, m., and 12:15 mid-night (except Monday). On Sunday at 8:30, 9.10, m., and 12:15 mid-night, except sunday.

General Passenger Agent.

Chas. R. PUGH. General Mannager.

CHAS. B. PUGH, General Manager.

DIEDMONT AIR LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT SEPT. 4, 1887, Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B

Schedule In Effect Skit 4, 1887.

Trains leave B. & P. Station, sixth and B

streets—
8:30 A. M.—East Tennessee mail daily for
Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and stations between
Alexandria and Lynchburg, Roanoke,
Bristol, Knoxville, Rone, Calera, Montgomery, and New Orleans. Pullman
Siepers Washington to New Orleans.

11:24 A. M.—Fast mail daily for Warrenton,
Charlottesville, Gordonsville, stations
Chesapeake and Ohio route, Lynchburg, Rocky Mount, Danville, and
stations between Lynchburg and Danville, Greensboro, Raieigh, Charlotte,
Atlanta, Hirmingham, Montgomery,
New Orleans, Texas, and California,
Pullman Sleeper New York to Atlanta
in connection with Pullman Sleepers
Atlanta to New Orleans and Mann
Boudoir Sleepers for Birmingham,
Vicksburg, and Shreveport, Solid
trains Washington to Atlanta. Does
not connect for C. & O. route points on
Sundays.

2:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, for Manassas, Strisburg, and Intermediate stations. Connects at Riverton with S.
V. R. R. for Luray, arriving at 8,00
p. m.

5:30 P. M.—Western express daily for Warren-

V. R. R. for Luray, arriving at 8.00 p. m.

5.30 P. M.—Western express daily for Warrenton, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cincinnati, and 8t. Louis. Pullman Sleepers and solid trains Washington to Louisville; also for Lynchburg, Bristol, Chattanoogs, Memphis, Little Rock, and all southwestern points, Through Fullman Sleepers Washington to Memphis without change.

11:00 P. M.—Southern Express daily for Lynchburg, Danville, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte, Columbia, Alken, Augusta, Atlanta, Montgomery, Rew Orleans, Texas, and California. Fullman Sleepers Washington to Gaiveston, Texas, via Atlanta, Montgomery, and New Orleans, Fullman Sleepers Washington to Atlantae, Montgomery, and New Orleans, Fullman Sleepers Washington to Malenger, St., without change, TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND ORIO DI-

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND ORIO DI-Leave Washington 9:12 a. m. daily, except Sunday, and 4:45 p. m. deily, erriving at Round Hill 11:37 a. m. and 7:10 p. m.; returning, leave Round Hill 11:37 a. m. and 7:10 p. m.; returning, leave Round Hill 6:30 a. m. daily and 1:30 p. m. daily except Sunday, arriving Washington 8:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Through trains from the South via Charlotte, Danville, and Lynchburg, arriv. in Washington 8:10 a. m., 8:23 p. m., via East Tennessee, Bristol, and Lynchburg at 10:4a am. and 9:30 p. m., via Chesspeake and Ohio route, and Charlottesville at 9:40 p. m. Strasburg local at 9:47 a. m.

Charlotterville at vice p. m.

Tickets, Sleeping Car reservation, and information furnished and baggage checked at
office, 1800 Pennsylvania avenue, and at passenger station, Pennsylvania railroad, Sixth and
B streets.

General Passenger Agent.

PALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 16, 1887. FOR CINCENSATI & ST. LOUIS, EXP. Daily 3:15 and 9:40 P. M.
FOR PHITSEERO & CLEVE., EXP. Daily 10:05 A. M., 8:50 P. M.
For Philadelphia, Newark, and Wilmington, 7:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., daily, Express, For intermediate points between Haitmore and Philadelphia, 16 A. M. and 14:35 P. M.
For Slangerly and way points, 13:13 P. M.
For Baltimore, 5, 6:30, 6:49, 7:30, 8:30, 9:45 A.
M., 12:30, 1:25, 3:15 (45-minute train), 3:30, 4:

CHESAPEAKE AND ORIO ROUTE.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE.

(Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company.)

Schedule in effect June 5, 1887.

Trains leave Union Depot, 6th and B siz.

10:37 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Foint
Comfort, and Notfolk, Daily except
Sunday, Arrive in Norfolk at 1:0 P. M.

11:34 A. M.—For Virginia Springs, stations on
the Chesapeake and Ohio, and roints
west. Daily except Sunday, Observation car. Charlettesville to Cilicon
Forge. Through Pullman buffet sleeping cars, Cilicon Forge to Louisville and
5:20 F. M.—Fast western express daily. Solid
rain, with Fullman buffet sleeping
cars to Louisville. Pullman service to
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